JUNE 28, 1775. THE NUMBER 56.

P.G. Tucker — No: 1:

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

# NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. HOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.

AFTER the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, Col. Peterſon, Charge d'Affaires of Ruſſia, and M. Tamera, ſecretary of the commiſſion, received each, on the part of the Grand Vizir, a preſent of a ſuperb horſe, richly harneſſed.

RATISBON, March 31. Letters received here from Bohemia, continue to announce the moſt afflicting news on the ſubject of the revolt of the peaſants, with whom the Huſſites have joined themſelves. Theſe rebels divided into ſeveral bodies, commit great diſorders and devaſtation in the towns and lordſhips through which they paſs; they have pillaged, among others, the beautiful town of Klumitz, belonging to Count Ferdinand de Kinsky. The Lordſhips of the Count de Browne, and many others, have alſo been very ill treated. It is pretended that this revolt is occaſioned by a notion of the peaſants, that the higher nobility withhold from them a patent written in letters of gold, by which the Emperor ordains, that the ſervitude and the corvees (day's-work due from a vaſſal to his landlord) to which they are ſubject towards their Lords, be aboliſhed: For this reaſon they go from one Seigniory to another, demanding this patent, and on meeting with a refuſal to deliver it up to them, they ſteal, pillage, and carry away with them the officers and domeſtics of the nobility. However, we flatter ourſelves that this rebellion will be ſoon appeaſed, as the court of Vienna hath cauſed five regiments of infantry, with a corps of dragoons and huſſars to march againſt the revolters, a troop of 800 of whom are already beſet by General Wallis at Buntzlau, and another party of them by the regiment of Brinken.

We are aſſured, that the Emperor had reſolved to aboliſh the unlimited ſervices of the peaſants, and that the Count de Collowrath was charged to make the neceſſary alterations for that purpoſe; but in the preſent circumſtances, he hath diſpatched a courier to the ſaid count, ordering him to leave every thing in Bohemia on the ancient footing.

WARSAW, April 2. The commerce between Ruſſia and Poland is abſolutely free. That between Auſtria and Poland is loaded with a duty of four per cent.

In a private treaty ſigned with Ruſſia, that power guarantees the privileges granted to the diſſidents; the fundamental laws of the Republic; the new conſtitutions enacted under the preſent conſtitution; the actual poſſeſſions of the Republic, and the King's perſon.

BASTIA, March 31. There has been a briſk ſkirmiſh on the hills of Ajaccia between the French troops and the band of Zampaglino, who by favour of the night had the good luck to eſcape with a ſmall part of his men.

PARIS, April 14. M. de Maupeou hath deſired, by will, to be interred in the church-yard of the poor belonging to his pariſh, without any ceremony. He had put by in lots his ready money, amounting to upwards of a million, in the manner he would have it diſtributed amongſt his children and grandchildren. In his laſt letter to the chancellor his ſon, he deſired him not to think of quitting his exile, and to have always in remembrance Lewis the well beloved.

MADRID, April 2. Accounts are this day received, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the Dey of Algiers, for not aſſiſting him, (as the declaration ſets forth) by attacking Oran according to promiſe.

---

LONDON, April 13.

THE Lord Mayor's reſpectful behaviour at St. James's on Monday laſt, has loſt him many of his warmeſt friends in the city. Filch, in particular, who borrowed the Duke of Queensberry's ſnuff box, declares that he had rather have forgone all the advantages of that day's traffick, than have ſeen his Lordſhip conduct himſelf in that decent (tho' for him humiliating) manner in the midſt of ſo many grining courtiers.

Wedneſday in the Houſe of Peers, upon the third reading of the bill for reſtraining the commerce of New Jerſey, Maryland, Virginia, and ſeveral other provinces, the ſame Lords who have uniformly oppoſed all the vindictive and oppreſſive meaſures of late carrying on againſt our fellow ſubjects in America, gave a ſilent negative in this laſt ſtage of this iniquitous buſineſs, and entered a proteſt by barely ſigning their names as diſſentient, but without giving any reaſon.

The true dignity of ſuch conduct, and the eloquence of ſuch ſilence cannot but be applauded in men, who, having already by repeated efforts, as well in their ſpeeches as their former proteſts, exhauſted all that argument and reaſon could ſuggeſt; and finding them ineffectual, are ſatisfied at this awful criſis with barely tranſmitting, on the records of Parliament, their names to poſterity, as diſſentient and abhorrent to meaſures ſo deſtructive to the proſperity of the Britiſh empire, and ſubverſive of the principles of our once happy conſtitution.

The following is a correct liſt of the twenty-four Lords who voted againſt the laſt American reſtraining bill.

Richmond, Devonſhire, Portland, Mancheſter, Leinſter Rockingham, Abergavenny, Abingdon, Archer, Berkley, Camden, Cholmondley, Effingham, Fitzwilliam, Ponſonby, Stanhope, Tankerville, Temple, Fred. Exon, Spencer, J. St. Aſaph, Craven, Wycombe, Torrington.

Surely the time will ſhortly arrive when the miſeries of America, the ruin of the ſugar colonies, the loſs of our home trade, and the ſtrides which are daily making towards deſpotiſm, muſt awake the reſentment of Engliſhmen, and change the language of venal majority.

The following is a copy of a letter ſent on Wedneſday by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold to the Lord Mayor of the city of London:

"My Lord,

"I am ordered by his Majeſty to acquaint your "Lordſhip, as chief magiſtrate of the city of Lon- "don, that his Majeſty will not receive, on the "throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance or petition of "the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, but in their cor- "porate capacity. I am

"Your Lordſhip's

"Moſt humble ſervant,

"HERTFORD."

A letter from Bridgenorth in Shropſhire, dated April the 8th, ſays, that a few days ago a collier diſcovered in a coal mine, 75 yards below the ſurface, the ruins of a water-mill, and the ſkeleton of a man without a head; likewiſe the relics of ſome animals, but in ſuch an imperfect ſtate, that they could not even ſo much as conjecture their original figures. The learned there account for theſe things, by imputing them to an earthquake which happened about two centuries ago.

Newcaſtle, April 15. One evening laſt week two maſons met at a public-houſe, near Tanfield, and after getting a few gills of beer, a diſpute aroſe which was the beſt workman. Many arguments were uſed, and much ſaid on both ſides, but to little purpoſe. At laſt one of them betted the other, a guinea that he could WORRY him, and another guinea that he would alſo EAT him. The money being depoſited in the landlord's hand, preparations were next made for putting the matter into execution, when, to the great ſurpriſe of the landlord, who before thought little of the diſpute, this man-eater fell upon his antagoniſt, tore his neck and throat, and actually eat part of his ſhoulder, before more aſſiſtance to the landlord could be called, ſo that his life is now really deſpaired of.

A celebrated Ducheſs of the FEATHER'D TON, determined to eclipſe all other female rivals of the plume, has given orders to an eminent artiſt, to make her, againſt the enſuing birth-day, an oſtrich in miniature, as an ornamental part of her Grace's head-dreſs, the variegated plumage and ſplendor of whoſe tail, will render Great Hector's nodding helmet, as deſcribed by Homer, PETITE and contemptible.

Her Majeſty once dreſſed in feathers, but has lately forbid them at court, owing, we ſuppoſe, to her being eclipſed in length. This feather taſte was brought from Paris by Lady Harriet Stanhope.

The taſte of wearing feathers is like to laſt, in ſpite of the queen's variation is coming in, that of wearing them entwining a turban, and rining all around from it.

April 17. The tools of the miniſter were very much diſappointed, that the Lord Mayor did not follow the example of Mr. Beckford, and reply to his Majeſty's anſwer. They were in hopes the ſpirited patriot would have juſtified the repreſentations which have ſo induſtriouſly been given of him to his royal maſter. Many of the circle about the throne appeared confounded at the reſpectful behaviour of the city magiſtrate on that ſolemn and important occaſion. It is believed the eyes of a certain Great Perſonage are now opened, and he begins to doubt that article of miniſterial creed, that the idea of the ſpirit of patriotiſm excludes every ſpark of loyalty.

April 19. At the Eaſter Hunt on Epping Foreſt, on Monday, the ſtag overſet ſeveral of the horſemen, who rolled about the ground to the great diverſion of the ſpectators. A fine mare, worth 50 guineas, was ſtaked by attempting ſome pailing above her power to clear. A young gentleman, whoſe name was York, was killed by a fall from his horſe.

St. Columb, in Cornwall, April 13. Yeſterday at noon a young woman decently dreſſed in black, flung herſelf off a high rock near this place into the ſea and was drowned: ſhe was ſoon afterwards taken up by ſome fiſhermen, but too late to ſave her life. There were found in her pockets near nine ſhillings, and a letter, in which were written the following words, viz. "The reaſon of my "committing this raſh action is, that a young man "whom I had been promiſed marriage by, was "married this morning to another woman. I hope "God will forgive me, and receive my ſoul.

"ANN SIMPSON, of Leſtwithel."

April 20. The means which the avaritious, faithleſs Dutch have deviſed, we hear, to evade their late proclamation, prohibiting their ſubjects from trading with our American colonies, as well as the private aſſurances given to Sir Joſeph Yorke, our miniſter at the Hague, previous to that proclamation, are to ſhip arms and every other ſpecies of military ſtores to Surinam and St. Euſtatia, their ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies, and either deliver them at ſea in certain latitudes, or run them by ſtealth into our ſouthern colonies on the American continent.

The enemies of the Miniſter begin already to plume themſelves, on the whipping and roaſting they mean to give him, on the day of the opening of the budget, on account of his ſhameful failure of promiſe as they term it, reſpecting the propoſed reduction of the national debt.

From Dublin we are informed, that on the 11th inſt. General Elliot, Commander in Chief of the army in that kingdom, went to the caſtle and reſigned his employment (a place worth 5000l. per ann.) Some attribute it to a diſſatisfaction of being obliged to live in Ireland, whilſt others ſeem to think it proceeds from an oppoſition in politics with the Premier.

The lateſt accounts from the Mediterranean hold out actual intelligence and conjectures of an extreme diſagreeable nature. The naval armaments at Toulon and Cadiz are the facts; and the general current reports, that the Houſe of Bourbon and the court of London are on the eve of an approaching rupture, coupled with the preceding facts, give juſt room to ſuſpect that the French and Spaniards mean to avail themſelves of the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and her American colonies.

The laſt diſpatches from Admiral Mann, it is confidently reported, contained a requiſition of an immediate reinforcement of three men of war of the line and two ſmall frigates.

The motives aſſigned, we hear, for Admiral Mann's deſiring a ſpeedy reinforcement in the Mediterranean is, the departure of the Ruſſian fleet, as while ſo powerful a naval force allied by treaty and intereſt with Great-Britain, remained in the Mediterranean and Archipelago, France and Spain were

well apprized that any hoſtile attempt againſt the former would be productive of nothing but ruin and defeat.

A ſubſidiary treaty, it is reported, is on the tapis, and will ſhortly be concluded between the courts of London and Peterſburgh. The object of this treaty is to prevent the effects of the intrigues of the court of Verſailles with two northern crowns, on whom it is well known it has a very powerful influence.

When Lord Grantham preſſed for explanations lately at Madrid, on the above ſubject, he was anſwered peremptorily, that the Spaniſh nation would never tie up its hands from ſuccouring the diſtreſſed, or relieving their fellow creatures, ſuffering under wanton, unprovoked oppreſſion. His Lordſhip was at the ſame time reminded of our conduct, reſpecting the Hollanders, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with whom we not only carried on a commercial intercourſe, but actually aſſiſted with ſhips, large armies, and vaſt ſums of money. Through the ſame channel we are informed, that when the French Miniſter gave the aſſurances to Lord Stormont, ſo much relied on by the deſpicable Junto who unhappily direct the councils of this miſerable fallen country, and ſo loudly trumpetted forth by the venal ſwarms whom they daily employ for that and ſeveral other purpoſes equally infamous and weak, Maurepas added, "Your Lordſhip is to underſtand, that this condeſcenſion on the part of the King my maſter, is to be received as a proof of the magnanimity of his councils, his own moderation, and the deſire he has to cultivate a good underſtanding with the King of Great-Britain and the whole Engliſh nation; for were his Majeſty to regulate his conduct from tranſactions of a ſimilar nature between both countries, the affair of Rochelle in the reign of his illuſtrious predeceſſor, Louis XIII. and the fomenting a civil war in the heart of his patrimonial dominions, in that of his ſon and ſucceſſor, his Majeſty's Royal Progenitor, Louis XIV. in the beginning of the preſent century, would excite ſentiments and dictate a ſyſtem of policy reſpecting the diſputes ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and her American colonies, very different from thoſe your Lordſhip, on the preſent occaſion, endeavours ſo earneſtly to preſs."

Ludlow, April 11. At Biſhop's Caſtle Fair, the 7th inſtant, a farmer was tricked out of a 20l. bill in the following manner: Having ſold a yoke of oxen to a grazier who paid him a 20l. bank bill and the reſt in caſh, the farmer expreſſed a ſtrong deſire of having all in caſh rather than the bill, which was overheard by a ſharper, who came up and frankly offered to give caſh for the bill, provided the farmer would do him the favour to carry a letter for him to the Parſon of his Pariſh, to which he readily conſented; and the ſharper turning off to fetch the letter, ſtopped ſhort, and ſaid, "Give me the bill, and I'll bring the caſh with me;" to which the unſuſpecting farmer aſſented, and gave him the bill, with which he made off.

Glouceſter, April 17. Two ſharpers came to the Ram-inn in this city on Saturday morning, and obſerved what bakers came there: They then went into the wheat market, and agreed with a farmer for a quantity of wheat at 9s. 6d. a buſhel, and took a ſample out of one of the bags; the wheat was to be delivered at the Ram, and the money to be paid on delivery. This ſample the ſharpers took to one of the country bakers, who came here to buy wheat, and offered it at 8s. 6d. The baker accepts the bargain, and the ſellers ſay they ſhall deliver the wheat at the Ram. The baker ſees the wheat brought in; but before it is meaſured off, one of the ſharpers begs he will let him have five guineas, as he wants to change a bill; the five guineas are given him, on which they ſet off.

April 22. Omiah, the native of Otaheite, we are informed, can read and write Engliſh well enough to hold a correſpondence. It is ſtill ſaid he is going to be maried to a young lady of about 22 years of age, who will go with him to his own country.

The workmen employed in the King's rope-yard at Woolwich, work double days, the ſame as they did in time of war.

On Thurſday Mr. Payne the conſtable, and his aſſiſtant, went to the houſe of a certain advertiſing conjurer in the Old Bailey, and apprehended him in his robes of diſguiſe, determining the fate of an old lady, who was ſittiug to hear his prognoſtications with great compoſure; he was yeſterday taken before the Lord Mayor, who upon his promiſing never again to exerciſe his prophetic calling in this city, and alſo that he would ceaſe delivering out handbills to delude the credulous and unwary, diſcharged him.

On Thurſday evening about nine o'clock a boy about 11 years old went into the tap-room of the Sun-tavern in Foſter-lane, and continued there till paſt eleven, when the landlord interrogated him what he waited for, as, when he firſt ſaw him, he ſuppoſed he was ſtaying for his maſter, who might be drinking there; the boy anſwered, that he had run away from his maſter; and upon cloſer examination confeſſed that he was directed by two fellows, who belonged to a gang of pickpockets, and with whom he had got acquainted, to remain there until all the company were gone, and then to come out by way of ſignal to the two men, who were to be waiting in the ſtreet, and immediately whilſt the ſhutters were puting up, to have ruſhed into the houſe. The uproar which this diſcovery of the boy's occaſioned, gave the alarm, as ſuppoſed, to the two men, who could not be found; the boy was yeſterday taken before Sir Charles Aſgil, at Guildhall, and delivered to his friends.

Tueſday laſt a man with boots on was found hanging on a tree in a remote part of Epping foreſt. He had been hanging ſo long as to be quite emaciated. There was lying by him a whip and a horſes's bridle.

A very remarkable echo has been lately diſcovered near Hartley in Eſſex, which was ſuppoſed to proceed from the ruins of an old caſtle. Some curious perſons digging in one of the areas, which was covered with herbage, diſcovered a cavern, which they entered, and walked above two miles, and in all likelihood it reaches much farther.

Laſt Monday a man drowned himſelf in the river near Poplar. He left his coat upon the bank; in one of the pockets were found a letter, which diſcovered that the cauſe of his committing the raſh action was, his landlady having charged him with robbing her; ſince which it has been found that her own ſon was the guilty perſon.

Gosport, April 19. The following accident happened a few days ago at Southwick, near Poſt-Down: As the ſon of Edmund Proudfoot, Eſq; about five years old, and an only child, was playing before the door, and jumping upon a large ſtone-roller, the ſame ſtanding upon a precipice, gave way, and rolling over the child's head, killed it on the ſpot,

April 25. Private advices from the Hague poſitively aſſure us, that four Dutch veſſels ſailed from the Texel the firſt week in April, laden with arms, powder, and military ſtores. The cargoes were entered outwards for the coaſt of Africa, but there is not a perſon who knew of the aſſortment, particulary in the article of powder, that is not perfectly convinced that they are intended for the Britiſh colonies.

A few days ſince a melancholy affair had like to have happened at Eaſt Herrington in Buckinghamſhire: — A young woman, who had for ſome time paſt lived in a houſe by herſelf, being ſeized with a fit of lunacy, occaſioned by ſome late diſappointments, collected all the furniture and clothes in the houſe in one heap, bolted the door, and ſet fire to them, in order to burn the houſe and herſelf in the midſt of the flames, which, with great difficulty, was prevented, after the fire had burnt a conſiderable time.

Tranſactions of a very extraordinary nature, it is ſaid, have been lately diſcovered to have paſſed between certain Dutch merchants and ſome of the leading patriots in the province of New-York.

Orders have been iſſued within theſe few days from the War-office for the augmentation of the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

The refuſal of Sir Jeffery Amherſt to take upon him the chief command of the troops at Boſton, has cauſed his reception at St. James's to be much cooler than uſual, and of courſe his viſits to be much ſeldomer repeated, for Sir Jeffery is not a perſon of a diſpoſition to force his company any where.

It is a matter of melancholy conſideration, that a local cuſtom, founded on a barbarous and opppreſſive law, ſhould deprive any of the ſubjects of Great-Britain of their liberty, much more that ſlavery ſhould be permited to ſubſiſt within the kingdom itſelf; yet, by the law of Scotland, a very numerous body of uſeful men in that country are kept in a ſtate of ſlavery and ſubjection of the moſt cruel and ignominious nature; namely, thoſe who work in the coal-mines and ſalt-pits; by which means they become the property of the proprietors as much as their horſes, carriages, or the very machines that raiſe the water, or the pans in which the ſalt is depoſited. What makes this worſe than Egyptian bondage, the more intolerable is, that the ſlavery is not temporary, but perpetual and hereditary. The ſubſtance of the law is ſhortly this, that the perſons employed in raiſing or carrying coals, and in making ſalt, are not permitted to work but on the ſpot where they were born; and, leſt they might emancipate their children, by ſetting them to ſome other buſineſs, the children are obliged to follow the ſame buſineſs, and are bound to the ſame conditions. Thus ſlavery not only deſcends from father to ſon, but the other land owners are forever precluded from availing themſelves of the true value of their eſtates; for as no man will ſubject himſelf to ſuch a cruel law, by coming from another country to work their mines, ſo ſuch as have thoſe wretches in a ſtate of villenage will never conſent to part with them; firſt, becauſe they have no means of ſupplying their places with others; and ſecondly, the more coal pits there are diſcovered and worked, the leſs value their collieries muſt be of. The preſent Lord Advocate has, from principles of the moſt exalted humanity and benevolence, twice exerted himſelf in procuring thoſe oppreſſed poor people their freedom. The attempt miſcarried laſt ſeſſion; but it is hoped that none but the profeſſed friends of Turkiſh ſlavery and Egyptian bondage will countenance the longer continuance of ſo inhuman and barbarous a law. A bill for removing this diſgraceful badge, on the laws of a free people, will be read a ſecond time on Thurſday or Friday next.

From Rome they write, that Prince Chigi hath made a very acceptable preſent to his Holineſs, of a ſacerdotal garment, richly embroidered, worn by the late Pope. This precious relick is placed by the Pope, on a kneeling deſk, as a teſtimony of his regard for the wearer.

The write from Paris, that the Count de Guignes, late ambaſſador from France to this Court, is not ſuffered to walk out without two perſons deputed by the ſtate to watch his motions, who are reſponſible for his appearance when it may be required: —this matter will be finally heard the enſuing month.

The officers of the united pariſhes of St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane and St. Michael le Querne, have come to a reſolution of giving premiums to thoſe who rear ladders for the relief of perſons where a fire happens. The ſum of twenty ſhillings to ſuch as rear the firſt ladder, fifteen ſhillings for the ſecond, and ten for the third. That this humane reſolution may be known throughout the joint pariſhes, a board is preparing to be fixed up againſt the church on which it will be written on large letters, and at the bottom of the board, mention is to be made where the key of the ladders may always be found. It is hoped this laudable example will be followed throughout London.

April 27. Many people firmly believe the account in the papers ſome time ago, of General Frazer having his head ſtruck off at Algiers; and it is not ſurpriſing that they ſhould be ſo credulous, when we are told that the General himſelf, on reading the account, was not ſure that it was void of foundation, till he had examined his ſhoulders ſtrictly, like Simon in Harlequin's invaſion. After being convinced he was in poſſeſſion of his head, he expreſſed much ſurpriſe at the report, wondered where it originated, and what end it could ſerve, as well he might; but it ſeems there are lies calculated to laſt a month, a week, a day, nay, ſometimes contradicted by thoſe that forged them the ſame hour; ſo that whoever ſhould pretend to relate any thing he hears from common fame, or from ſome prints, will be in very great danger of having either his underſtanding or his ſincerity ſuſpected. And yet as Dryden juſtly ſays,

"The rabble gather round the man of news,
"And, gaping, ſeem to liſten with their mouths,
"Some tell, ſome hear, ſome judge of news, ſome make it,
"And he who lies moſt is the moſt believed!"

April 7. The Ducheſs of Devonſhire is the moſt envied woman this day in the BON TON; not for her perſonal charms, though they are many; not for her fortune, title, or equipage, though they are ſplendid to a degree; but for a delicious oſtrich feather lately preſented to her by Lord Stormont, on his arrival from Paris, meaſuring exactly one yard and three inches. The topple crowned pullets of inferior plumage now look contemptible in her Grace's preſence.

The wharfs and keys about the Cuſtom-houſe are loaded with all kinds of Merchandize, marked (army) which are going in the tranſports to Boſton. One houſe in the Boſton trade ſhips 20,000l. in this manner, and it is ſaid to be done on a very advantageous footing, as the price of all European goods are much advanced in America.

April 13. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bill, viz. The bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina.

It is ſaid, when one of the young children of a great perſonage heard that the Lord Mayor was gone up with the addreſs, he ſaid, "What is he gone to pull p—a from his throne?" God forbid, child, "cries the male dry nurſe," but how came that into your head? "Have not you often heard Lord Bute ſay Wilkes wanted to have another martyrdom, and only wiſhed to cut off p—a's head, and ſend his children a begging?"

15. A gentleman, who was in the preſence chamber on Monday, when the city addreſs and remonſtrance was preſented, has given us the following account of the conduct of the two principal actors in the tragi-comedy of the day. When the city council had read the paper, he gave it to the Lord Mayor, who delivered it to the King with a half bent knee and the moſt profound reverence. His Majeſty handed the petition to a Lord in waiting, and then deliberately taking a paper from his pocket read the anſwer. A ſilence of two minutes enſued, when the Lord Mayor made a low bow, then retreated backwards to the middle of the room, made a ſecond, and, in like manner, a third at the door, when the King moved his hat to his Lordſhip, and thus ended the buſineſs.

April 18. A bill is preparing to be laid before the two Houſes to enable his Majeſty to appoint the Council in the ſeveral American colonies, where the right of chooſing is at preſent veſted in the Aſſembly.

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that letters from Spain give an account that it is no longer a ſecret that the court of Madrid have ordered a very conſiderable fleet to the Weſt-Indies, in order to attack ſome of the weſtern iſlands as ſoon as our troops are engaged with the Boſtonians; at which time, the letters ſay, there is no doubt but they will become maſters of ſome of them.

Dublin, April 20. General Elliot, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in this kingdom, has made a formal reſignation of his appointment.

Whitehall, April 20. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Duff Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the blue, to be governor and commander in chief in and over his Majeſty's iſland of Newfoundland, in America, and of the iſlands Madelaine in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

---

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtopher's) April 22.

ON Thurſday laſt arrived here from England, his Majeſty's ſhip Hind, Capt. Garnier, having put in here for a pilot; her deſtination is to be between St. Euſtatius and the Dog and Prickley-pear, to prevent the American veſſels trading to St. Euſtatius.

May 10. By advices from Dominica we hear of the death of Gov. Shirley, who was killed in a duel by Lieut. Gov. Stewart. The diſpute was the Lieut. Gov. having purchaſed a bureau of the Gov. on examining it he found a copy of a letter, containing many things to the prejudice of the Lieut. Governor.

---

PORTSMOUTH, (New-England) June 2.

LAST Tueſday about 30 or 40 men from on board the Scarborough man of war, now in this harbour, came on ſhore at Fort William and Mary, and have torn down great part of the breaſt work of ſaid fort, and did other damage.

The day before this attempt, the Scarborough took two proviſion veſſels, loaded with corn, pork, flour, rye, &c. coming in from Long-Iſland, which were for the relief of this place; as the inhabitants are in great want of proviſions; and notwithſtanding the moſt prudent application of the principal gentlemen of this town, the Captain refuſed to releaſe them.

Upon this unwarrantable tranſaction, the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, were greatly alarmed; and the next morning between 5 or 600 men in arms, went down to the battery called Jerry's point, and brought off 8 cannon 24 and 32 pounders, being the whole that were there; weighing 4800lb. each, and brought them up to this town. While they were taking off the above cannon, the Canceaux, with a tender ſet ſail with the two proviſion veſſels for Boſton. The next day the town was full of men from the country in arms.

This uncommon exertion of arbitrary power, immediately alarmed the inhabitants, and the committee of ſafety having met, a memorial was by their approbation preſented to the governor and council, who took every prudent method in their power to pacify the people, and to obtain a releaſe of the captures. His Excellency repaired on board the Scarborough, and informed the Captain that the proviſions were the property of ſome of the inhabitants, who had before contracted for the ſame, but the only anſwer he could obtain was, "that Admiral Greaves, and the General had forwarded orders to take every proviſion veſſel that ſhould be met with, on every ſtation, and to ſend them forthwith to Boſton for the ſupply of the army and navy." Captain Barclay, the commander of the Scarborough, informed two of the committtee at Fort William and Mary, that his orders were ſuch that he muſt even take all veſſels with ſalt or molaſſes, they being a ſpecies of proviſion, and ſend them to Boſton.

---

NEW-LONDON, June 9.

WE hear that all the men of war which were in the harbours near Boſton, have been called to that place, and that every method is taken to ſtrengthen the town.—The entrenchment at the fortification is now extended quite acroſs the neck, by which the town is become an Iſland.—General Gage, by all his late conduct, appears to be greatly alarmed.

Laſt Saturday, Col. Glover, and the ſons of the late worthy Col. Lee of Marblehead, brought to head quarters at Cambridge, from Marblehead, a bag of letters, arrived there from London, in a ſchooner of the late Col. Lee's taken by admi-

niſtration to bring them. She ſailed the 12th or 14th of April. In the bag are letters from adminiſtration to General Gage, the Admiral, and to almoſt all the Tories in Boſton.— Thoſe letters were under inſpection at the camp, when our laſt accounts came from thence.

## NEW-YORK, June 15.

Yeſterday one M'Donald, who it is ſaid had been inliſting men to ſerve under General Gage, againſt this country, was taken into cuſtody, and conducted by a party of the city grenadiers, before the provincial congreſs then ſitting, where he was examined, and returned into cuſtody—We hear ſome important diſcoveries were made.

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, June 5.

"Mr. Hide the Boſton poſt, reports, that a veſſel bound to London, on board of which Mr. Robert Temple, a high flying Tory, was paſſenger, ſprang a leak ſoon after her departure and put into Plymouth to refit. That the people took Temple priſoner, ſent him to the camp at Cambridge, ſecured his papers, and opened a great number of letters, many of which were from officers of the army at Boſton. That thoſe letters in general are full of complaints and expreſſions of uneaſineſs. Some of the officers deſire and entreat to ſell out, others ſay they are fighting in a bad cauſe, and apprehenſive of a mutiny, others mention a difference between the General and the Admiral, and that the army are in general diſheartened and uneaſy: others are full of invectives againſt the poor Yankees, as they call us. We hear, the provincial congreſs will keep Temple as an hoſtage, but I hope they will let the veſſel go with the above letters."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 23.

"A moderate man lamenting, in an auguſt aſſembly, to a mixed circle, that ſome expedient could not be hit upon to pacify the Americans, and ſave the honour of the preſent miniſtry: many thought of ſending Sir Jeffery Amherſt, whoſe firmneſs and moderation would anſwer the purpoſe; after ſeveral plans offered, and governors propoſed, I know but one way, cries Charles Fox, that would be effectual, and I think that would. What is that? cried the company earneſtly. Why, ſend lord Bute to Boſton, and I believe that would give perfect ſatisfaction throughout the colonies."

## CHARLESTOWN, May 26.

WE are informed, that the General Committee, having been applied to by Capt. Heſlope, of the Brigantine Hanna, lately arrived from Liverpool, with about 8000 buſhels of ſalt, for permiſſion to caſt the ſaid cargo of ſalt over board into Hog Iſland Creek, as if it was only common baliaſt and not merchandiſe; after having duly conſidered every circumſtance, and being fully ſatisfied that the ſaid cargo was ſhipped at Liverpool as merchandize, with an intent to put the American aſſociation at defiance, and the virtue of the inhabitants of this colony to the teſt, have reſolved, That it was their opinion, that the ſaid cargo "ought to be forthwith ſent back;" and we hear that Capt. Heſlope, finding too late the effects of his owners, folly and preſumption, is preparing to return to Liverpool with their full cargo.

It is ſaid, that other veſſels are expected from Liverpool with cargoes of ſalt, with a determined purpoſe of contravening the American Aſſociation: Theſe may ſave themſelves ſome trouble and expence, by taking the advice of any pilot who may happen to board them upon the coaſt, to tack about and ſteer at E. N. E or any other courſe from this continent.

On Wedneſday laſt, in the afternoon, we had a violent thunder guſt, accompanied by no fewer than three whirlwinds: the ſhip Heart of Oak, Capt. Gunn, was on the bar going out, when it came on, and was attacked by one of the whirlwinds, which laid the veſſel on her beam ends, but fortunately did her no damage.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated May 6.

"A report is current here, and is but too well founded, that Governor Shirley and Lieutenant Governor Stuart, both of Dominica, about Sunday laſt, fought a duel at the Saints, an iſland near Guadaloupe, and that Mr. Shirley fell. Stuart is gone to Martinico."

## WILLIAMSBURG, June 17.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame:

The joint addreſs of the COUNCIL and HOUSE of BURGESSES.

My Lord,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, have received your Lordſhip's anſwer to our joint addreſs, by which we repreſented to your Excellency how very inſecure we thought the public arms in the palace, ſince your Lordſhip's removal from thence, and requeſted that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to order them to be ſtored in the public magazine, judging this a repoſitory of much greater ſecurity.

You are pleaſed to tell us, that experience hath ſhewn the inſecurity of the magazine, and that as the palace hath hitherto been reſpected, you thought it improper to give any other orders, than that the arms belonging to the King, which have for ſo many years been lodged, may ſtill remain, in the palace; and that they may, on no account, be touched without your expreſs permiſſion. Though theſe arms, my Lord, may be conſidered, in ſome ſort, as belonging to his Majeſty, as the ſupreme head of this government, and that they are properly under your Lordſhip's direction, yet we humbly conceive that they were originally provided, and have been preſerved, for the uſe of the country, in caſes of emergency.

We would not wiſh to interfere with your Lordſhip's authority. Of this diſpoſition we preſume our former addreſs afforded the ſtrongeſt teſtimony; but the reflection that theſe arms are ſo much expoſed, that they may eaſily be made the moſt improper and deſtructive uſe of, is to us extremely alarming.

The palace, my Lord, hath indeed been hitherto much reſpected, but not ſo much out of regard to the building, as the reſidence of his Majeſty's repreſentative. Had your Lordſhip thought fit to remain there, we ſhould have had no apprehenſions of danger; but, conſidering theſe arms at preſent expoſed to your ſervants, and every rude invader, the ſecurity formerly derived from your Lordſhip's preſence cannot now be relied on.

In your Lordſhip's anſwer to an addreſs of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, you are pleaſed to ſay, that experience has demonſtrated to you that the city of Williamſburg is an improper place for the reſidence of our Governor, and give it as a reaſon for not returning the powder, according to your own voluntary promiſe made to the Houſe, that you could not attend to its preſervation, nor depend on its ſecurity, if returned to the magazine. We ſhould ſuppoſe, my Lord, that your Excellency's attention to the arms would be equally neceſſary for their ſecurity, as you know the palace ſtands on the edge of the city; and we ſhould, for this reaſon, imagine it more likely to be riſled than the magazine, in the midſt of it. Beſides, ſhould it be thought neceſſary, a proper guard might be kept at the magazine, which we did not think ſo decent to propoſe for your Lordſhip's palace. Our apprehenſions, my Lord, have been not a little increaſed by conſidering the ſeveral depoſitions taken by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes; we decline commenting upon them, but ſubmit to the world from whence the unhappy diſturbances in this colony took their riſe. We muſt, my Lord, once more entreat your Excellency to order the arms to be removed to the public magazine.

We cannot, my Lord, decline repreſenting to you, that the important buſineſs of this Aſſembly hath been much impeded by your Excellency's removal from the palace. This ſtep hath deprived us of the neceſſary and free acceſs to your Lordſhip, which we conceive the conſtitution entitles us to. There are ſeveral bills of the laſt importance to this country, now ready to be preſented to your Excellency for your aſſent.

We have hitherto, my Lord, in hopes of preſerving that harmony which we wiſh ever to ſubſiſt between all the branches of our legiſlature, ſubmitted to the great inconvenience of ſending our members twelve miles to wait on your Excellency, on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, to preſent our ſeveral addreſſes; but we think it would be highly improper, and too great a departure from the conſtitutional and accuſtomed mode of tranſacting the buſineſs of the Aſſembly, to meet your Excellency at any other place than the Capitol to preſent ſuch bills as have there been agreed to by the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes. We muſt, therefore, beſeech your Excellency to return to us; and, as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires our preſence in our ſeveral counties, we hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to favour us with your ſpeedy and ultimate anſwer, that we may certainly know what to depend upon.

The Governour's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Houſe of Burgeſſes.

I HAVE already declared my intentions in regard of the arms at the palace, and I conceive the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes are interfering in a matter which does not belong to them. I ſhould be glad to be informed who they deſign by the terms RUDE INVADERS, which they have made uſe of.

The diſorders in Williamſburg, and other parts of the country, drove me to the neceſſity of changing my place of reſidence; and if any inconvenience has ariſen to the Aſſembly on that account, I am not chargeable with it: But they have not been deprived of any neceſſary nor free acceſs to me. The conſtitution veſts me with an undoubted power to call the Aſſembly for the buſineſs of, to any place in the colony, exigency may require. Not having been made acquainted with the whole proceedings of the Aſſembly, I know of no bills of importance, which, if I were inclined to riſk my perſon again among the people, the Aſſembly have to preſent to me, nor whether they be ſuch as I could aſſent to.

## NORFOLK, June 22, 1775.

Norfolk borough, Committee-chamber, June 28, 1775.

THE Committee being apprehenſive that ſome miſconſtruction to the prejudice of this Committee may be made in conſequence of a publication in the Norfolk Gazette of June 15, under the ſignature of Sly-Boots jun. have enquired of the gentleman that handed the letter to the preſs, who utterly diſclaimed all intention of reflecting upon the conduct of this Committee, and further declared that the author does not know that any goods have been landed from on board the ſhip addreſſed to the perſon pointed at in the ſaid publication.

By order of the committee,

WILLIAM DAVIES, ſec'ry.

The ſhip Eleonora, Arthur Ryburn arrived here from Glaſgow: On the 28th of May ſpoke the ſhip Polly belonging to Philadelphia, from Georgetown for Cowes, out 23 days, in long. 45: 30. lat. 42: 30.——On the 19th of June ſpoke the Falmouth, Capt. Bogle from Virginia for Glaſgow, 90 leagues eaſtward off Cape Henry, all well.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the late concern of WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co. Printers, are requeſted to make immediate payment for Stationary and for the firſt year's Gazette, to the ſubſcriber, who is properly impowered to receive the ſame.

56 JOHN SCHAW.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

JAMAICA RUM

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP for READY MONEY

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

(tf) BY ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the Printing-Office,

THE

MANUAL EXERCISE:

Together with PLANS and Explanations of the METHOD generally practiſed at REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS.

ALSO,

THE ART OF SPEAKING;

(Price ſeven Shillings currency; — the LONDON Edition being ten Shillings and ſix-pence.)

THE general reception and approbation which this work has met with in Great-Britain and Ireland, not only as a ſchool book, but as a private preceptor in the ſtudy of elocution, ſufficiently evince its merit.

There are few accompliſhments more polite and graceful than that of READING WELL; yet among the many which are admired, few have been leſs ſtudied. The author of this work, a Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed reputation in England, has ennobled his memory by the great pains he has taken, and the judgment he has ſhewn both in the eaſy, yet ſublime rules he has laid, and the leſſons he has ſelected for the purpoſe of acquiring a graceful elocution: And whoever will carefully attend thereto cannot fail of attaining two of the firſt accompliſhments of a Gentleman, that of reading and ſpeaking gracefully.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my houſe, on Tueſday night laſt, about 12 o'clock, a bellied SILVER TANKARD, weight 46 ounces ſeventeen and a half penny weight; Alſo a pint CAN, of the ſame ſhape, and a ſet of table FLINT GLASS CASTURS with ſilver tops.——Any perſon that will bring them to me ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions aſked; and on conviction of the THIEF I will give TEN POUNDS, beſides what the law allows.

56 (3) JAMES MARSDEN.

To be ſold at Portſmouth, on Monday the 3d of July, to the higheſt bidder,

AN exceeding fine unimproved WATER LOT in that town, ſituated between thoſe of Capt. GOODRICH and Mrs. BUTLER, on which is a ſmith's ſhop. It is much higher ground than either of them, and has very deep water at the lower end of the lot. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will be ſhewn the ſame by applying to the ſubſcriber.——For ſale likewiſe, at private bargain, a fine BRIGANTINE on the ſtocks, built of the beſt white oak, of the following dimenſions, viz. 54 feet keel, 21 feet beam, 10 feet hold, and four feet between decks. She will carry about 7000 buſhels, and may be launched a few months hence. For terms, apply to me at Goſport.

56 (2) A. SPROWLE.

HAMPTON, June 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that the King's arms tavern of this place, formerly kept by her late huſband, William M'Caa deceaſed, is ſtill continued by her; and farther, to aſſure any Gentleman diſpoſed to favour her with their cuſtom, that they may depend upon her utmoſt endeavours to keep the houſe in the beſt manner.

SARAH M'CAA.

N. B. Proper accommodation will be provided for horſes, and Gentlemen may rely upon their being taken care of.

JUNE 27.

THE ſubſcriber has opened a grammar ſchool, at the ſeat of Anthony Lawſon, Eſq; in Princeſs Anne county, and hopes by a conſtant and diligent attention to thoſe committed to his care, to give ſatisfaction to all who ſhall encourage his undertaking. The price of ſchooling is 5l. per annum, and 20s. at entrance. Boarders are taken in at 17l. 10s, provided they find their own beds, or at 20l. and have every thing found them.

JAMES EMMERSON.

P. S. He alſo teaches the practical branches of the mathematics.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in a few weeks. JOHN KERR, junior.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

I INTEND to leave this Colony ſhortly.

(3) 56 JOSEPH de SABBE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 20th inſtant, (May 1775) a convict ſervant man named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in Yorkſhire, imported in the Juſtitia this ſpring; a ſtout man about 6 feet high, much freckled, a very red beard, walks clumſily, has a ſcar on the fore part of his head and ſome on his left arm, ſaid to be occaſioned by ſhot, he has been in ſome office about the cuſtom-houſe in London. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts almoſt new, one of them lately dyed of a purple colour with maple bark and copperas, a pair of trowſers of thin dutch or oznabrigs very narrow for him, a bound felt hat, a pair of old country made ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, when new was of a claret colour (much worn) he ſtole a white linen ſhirt, ſtock and braſs ſtock buckle, one pair of new worſted hoſe mixed brown and white, one pair of white yarn ſtockings; he may have ſtole other clothes.——He carried off with him a negro man named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well ſet, he underſtands quarrying ſtone, walling, ſomething of the carpenters buſineſs, and is a good ſawyer; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is worn away by ſhutting againſt the lower ones, the finger next his little one on the left hand is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut ſtands out. He has loſt part of a toe on one foot, and as well as I remember it is the toe next his great toe on the left foot: He took ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings and country ſhoes; he may have other clothes with him. I have heard they intend getting on board ſome veſſel, but more likely on board the man of war: All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking them on board.——I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for NEWTON, and TWO POUNDS for GEORGE, beſides what the law allows if conveyed to me in Spotſylvania county near Frederickſburg, or FORTY SHILLINGS apiece if ſecured in any goal ſo that I get them again; if not well ſecured they will make their eſcape being both cunning artful fellows.

JAMES TUTT.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of SANDWICH.

My LORD,

I HAVE waited a conſiderable time in expectation, either that ſome abler advocate for the living and the dead, would have expoſed the fallacy of your late extraordinary harangue in the Houſe of Lords, as it was printed iu the public newſpapers; or that a poſitive contradiction would have appeared from authority: I mean a ſolemn aſſeveration, that you never made uſe of ſuch abſurd terms, or related ſuch an improbable particular inſtance, attended with ſuch ludicrous circumſtances, concerning the brave Sir Peter Warren, and the equally brave North-Americans: This latter expectation was rather reaſonable in me, becauſe, though I was admitted to the honour of being preſent at the memorable ſiege of Louiſbourg in 1745, I cannot, in theſe times of inquiſitorial ſecrecy, be admitted to the like honour at the aſſemblies of the Britiſh ſages. I mean, in the Houſe of Lords or Commons; and of courſe cannot depend upon what may be ſaid to have paſſed there: the conſtituents of the Commons are rudely thruſt out of the gallery of their own Houſe, and as that celebrated botaniſt, philoſopher, favourite, and Knight of the polar ſtar, Sir John Hill, ſays, in the preface to his animadverſions upon the royal ſociety, "I have the honour not to be a member of either." But, my Lord, I was an eye-witneſs to the ſiege in queſtion, was much nearer than Sir Peter, at the time of, and aſſiſted to cover the landing, which was heroically effected; and I do moſt abſolutely deny your ſecond-hand character and account given of the Americans, if it is yours, to be true: I was alſo frequently an ear-witneſs to the declarations of Sir Peter, which were always directly contrary to what he hath been lately made to relate; I therefore alſo ſincerely believe, that part of the harangue in queſtion, not to be true. You know, my good Lord, dead men tell no tales; it is well for ſome they cannot, or perhaps, if they could, in this refined and free-thinking age, they would not be believed, no, not even Moſes and the Prophets, were they to ariſe.—Your Lordſhip will excuſe the quotation; you was always extravagantly fond of the ſcriptures, at leaſt I have been told ſo; and one tale, my good Lord, may be as true as another, you know; and yet, after all, your Lordſhip, far from declaiming ſo fallaciouſly, may never have even ſeen the ludicrous tale, you are repreſented to have ſo ludicrouſly embelliſhed. You may, my Lord, be infinitely above reading of Newſpapers; nevertheleſs in juſtice to your Lordſhip, as well as the reſt of the concerned, it once more makes its appearance, with a few remarks; and would your Lordſhip condeſcend ſo far, you might learn how injuriouſly to your honour, you have been libelled in the public prints.

"As to their proweſs, (ſay you) I remember very "well when I had the honour to be at the Board at "which I now preſide, I had the curioſity to en-"quire about the ſurpriſing feats ſaid to be per-"formed by thoſe people [the Americans] at the "ſiege of Louiſbourg, of the great naval officer "who commanded on that expedition, as able and "honeſt a ſeaman as ever lived (Sir Peter Warren) "who told me very frankly, they were the greateſt "ſet of cowards and poltroons he ever knew; "they were all bluſter, noiſe and conqueſt, before "they got in the preſence of their enemies, but "then they were good for nothing.—I remember "a particular inſtance he told me, which from the "ludicrous circumſtances attending it, made a very "deep impreſſion on my mind. Soon after their "landing, there was a battery, called the Iſland "battery, which commanded the entrance of the "harbour, Sir Peter having ordered them to at-"tack it, they engaged to perform it; but what "was the conſequence?—They run away on the "firſt fire.—And how did you manage? Did you "employ them afterwards, or upbraid them with "their cowardice, ſays I?—No, anſwered Sir Peter, "neither would it have been prudent: I formed "the marines and part of the ſhips crews into a "body, to act on ſhore; and inſtead of upbraiding "them, I told them they had behaved like heroes; "for, if I had acted otherwiſe, I ſhould have ne-"ver taken the town, as their preſence and num-"bers were neceſſary to intimidate the beſieged.

"Their numbers, [meaning the Americans at "large] and extent of country, both will unite "with their cowardice to render their conqueſt the "more eaſy; for, in the firſt place, it will be more "difficult to aſſemble them, and when they are "aſſembled, the more eaſy to defeat them.——"I would be better pleaſed, that the ſtanding army "ſhould meet 200,000 of ſuch a rabble, armed "with old ruſty firelocks, piſtols, ſtaves, clubs and "broomſticks, than 20,000, as the war would ſoon-"er be at an end; and inſtead of five victories, one "on our part would be equally deciſive."

Sir Peter Warren, then a commodore only, was as able and honeſt a ſeaman as ever ſtept between the ſtem and ſtern of a ſhip. He might have been adviſed with; nay he certainly was, becauſe the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſted between the land and ſea officers; but he never ordered the land forces to attack any part of the fortifications, nor would they have engaged to perform ſuch orders, if he had: the chief naval officer underſtood diſcipline much better, than to trench upon the province of general Pepperel, ſuch orders muſt have bred ill blood. Can any man be brought to believe, that the General, or his brave volunteer irregulars, about 3,800 in number, every one of whom belonged to America, nay almoſt to a man * New Englanders, would have ſuffered ſuch treatment? Beſides, would any mere naval officer, in his ſenſes, have made himſelf unneceſſarily reſponſible for conſequences ſo hazardous? Laſtly, and beyond all, who could have imagined that an Engliſh firſt Lord of the Admiralty would have eſpouſed ſuch a doctrine, and approved of ſuch conduct?

The Iſland battery ſtood upon a ſmall rock almoſt inacceſſible, about 20 yards broad, and 200 long, with a circular battery of 42 pounders, towards the neck of the harbour, in front, with a guard-houſe and barracks behind. How could they, the Americans, run away, then, on the firſt fire? or where to? unleſs into the ocean; for the whaling and ſhip's boats were ſunk, or obliged to draw off: as it was, they made a noble ſtand: one Brookes, an American officer, had nearly ſtruck the flag of the fort, it was actually half down, when a French Swiſs trooper clove his ſcull.——Their courageous landing, their dragging of 18 pounders ſeveral miles over rocks, and through moraſſes, their drilling of 42 pounders left in the deſerted grand battery, which had been ſpiked up by the French, and then conveying them round the north eaſt harbour to the light-houſe; the ſpeedy and cloſe approaches of the faſcine batteries to the ramparts, and the general alertneſs of the ſucceſsful beſiegers, intitles them, ſurely, to more than a ſneer; it juſtly intitles them to the real appellation of HEROES: Could men, ſo circumſtanced, exert themſelves more? Do ſuch a handful of undiſciplined ſoldiers deſerve the opprobrious epithets of cowards or poltroons?

The Admiral, it is true, blocked up the harbour effectually, and neglected nothing in the power of an experienced and valiant naval officer, on ſea or ſhore, to aſſiſt the land forces; but did any one beſides your Lordſhip, ever hear him boaſt, that if he had acted otherwiſe, than by crouching and lying to cowards and poltroons, he ſhould have never taken the town? Modeſty is a conſtant attendant upon real merit; the Admiral would have modeſtly inſiſted, that the fleet blocked up the port, and did its duty, but that the army took the town.

You have been libelled, my Lord, or you have paid a poor compliment to the memory of Sir Peter Warren; and much poorer to the names of the brave North-Americans who periſhed before the walls; neither have you done juſtice to the ſurvivors upon that expedition: I bled in this buſineſs, my Lord; and, though an old Engliſhman, feel for the honour of the Britiſh empire in every quarter of the globe, I feel alſo my proportionate part of the ungenerous and degrading inſult; but every defamation that groſs falſhood and ſheer ignorance can ſuggeſt, againſt our truly meritorious and much injured brethren of America, is now courtly, and of courſe faſhionable.

How would your Lordſhip approve of it, to have the aſhes of your departed, your broken-hearted brother Captain Montagu, commonly called Mad Montagu, raked up? Would you like to be reminded of his drunken ſkirmiſhes, his nightly window breakings, and his amorous rencounters at Boſton? I have been an eye-witneſs to ſeveral ſuch particular inſtances, attended with ludicrous circumſtances likewiſe, and cannot but remember, when one of thoſe brave fellows, whom you are ſaid to have ſtigmatized with the baſe character of cowards, poltroons and rabble, Joe Pierrepoint, a ſmall ſized man, of Roxbury near Boſton, nicknamed the duke of Kingſton, fairly fought with, and drubbed him within an inch of his life; I will go further, my Lord, than you perhaps have choſen to do, to your brother's credit it ſhall be recorded, that he regarded the man for the reſidue of his days.

I have done with your Lordſhip for the preſent, but not with the public: as the beſt refutation to ſuch illiberal malice, I lately cauſed even † Dr. Smollet to give teſtimony againſt it, and will in a few days make other apt quotations from other hiſtorical writers, written at a period when ſome late pernicious Tory doctrines had not been broached, or if they had, would not have been countenanced, much leſs encouraged: I mean in the reign of King George the Second, under whom, as Sterne makes uncle Toby declare of King William the Third, I had the honour to ſerve, though I now am no more, than AN, OLD ENGLISH MERCHANT.

* "—— Inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay New-Hampſhire, Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland—3,850 voluntary ſoldiers, principally ſubſtantial perſons, and men of beneficial occupations—this brave, determined, though undiſciplined band of ſoldiers, embarked from Boſton on the 20th of March for Canſo; and, pray for us, while we fight for you, was the valiant and endearing language wherewith they animated their deſponding countrymen, on their departure from their families, their fortunes, and their occupations."—ROLT's impartial repreſentation, &c. vol. 4, fol. 13.

† See Gazetteer, 30th March laſt.

JUNE 22.

THE SCHOONER PEGGY,

HAVING excellent accommodation for 10 or 12 paſſengers, will conſtantly ſail as a PACKET BOAT from RICHMOND, to NORFOLK, and will return generally in 10 days; thoſe who live up the country and have buſineſs at NORFOLK, will find it much the cheapeſt and moſt expeditious method to leave their horſes at RICHMOND and proceed in the Packet, and thoſe who live at NORFOLK and have buſineſs up James River will alſo find the benefit of travelling this way. She will take in paſſengers for Burwell's ferry, at 7s. 6d. (the uſual price;) to City Point, 12s. 6d; to Warwick, Manchеſter and Richmond, 15s; and the ſame to Norfolk; ſhe will take in freight at the uſual price. Thoſe who favour me with their paſſage and commands will oblige their humble ſervant.

ZACHARIAH ROWLAND.

---

NORFOLK, MAY 30, 1775.

For LIVERPOOL, (to ſail in a Month)

THE SHIP BRILLIANT,

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

MASTER;

CAN take in 200 Hhds of Tobacco on Freight with liberty of conſignment.——For terms apply to JOHN LAWRENCE & Co.

Who have alſo for charter a ſhip of 400 Hogſheads, and a brig of 8000 Buſhels burthen. (3) 53.

---

NORFOLK, MAY 24, 1775.

FOR CHARTER,

To any part of EUROPE

The Ship POLLY,

RALPH ELLIOT Maſter,

BURTHEN about four hundred and ſeventy hogſheads, has made but one voyage to the Weſt-Indies, and is exceedingly well fitted.——For terms apply to ſaid maſter or

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

---

NORFOLK, June 14, 1775.

RUN AWAY

LAST night from on board the Snow St, Bees, capt. Benjamin Jack[illegible], an apprentice lad, named ANDREW LENNON, about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wears his own light coloured hair, ſomewhat curl'd.—This is therefore to forwarn any perſon from harbouring him, and maſters of veſſels from employing him or carrying him out of the country.

(3) 54 HENRY FLEMING.

---

NORFOLK, June 6, 1775.

ALL perſons that have any claims againſt the ſubſcriber, are deſired to make them known, that they may be ſatisfied, and thoſe indebted to him are deſired to pay off their accounts or give bond or note, in order that he may balance his books.

HARDRESS WALLER.

N. B. As I have removed a quantity of hands from the country, with an intention of carrying on the houſe-carpenter, joiner and turners buſineſs as formerly, all gentlemen that pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom may depend on being diligently ſerved, on as reaſonable terms as poſſible, by their humble ſervant, H. W.

---

NORFOLK, June 8, 1775.

COTTON, flax, or wollen yarn wove at the moſt reaſonable rates, of any fineſs, figure, or width; ſuch as coarſe negro coating, ſerges, callimancoes, plain or ſtriped cotton cloth, jeans, counterpanes, thickſets cut or uncut, ſattin ſtrip'd gowns ſix quarters broad, linen and diaper of any pattern or width.

GARDINER FLEMING.

---

NORFOLK, May 16, 1775.

AS the Copartnerſhip of INGLIS and LONG will expire on the 31ſt inſtant, thoſe indebted to them, whoſe accounts are due, are requeſted to make payment at the enſuing meeting of the merchants: And all perſons who have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in, and they will be paid. INGLIS & LONG.

N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on after the 31ſt inſtant, on account and in the name of SAMUEL INGLIS.

(6) 50

---

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after. —— All Kind of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS neatly bound on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

124